

## Reviews

### **The History of Dubrovnik in the Publications of Matica Hrvatska - Dubrovnik Branch (1990-1996)**

Matica hrvatska, founded in 1842, is the oldest Croatian cultural institution. Its head office in Zagreb coordinates branches throughout Croatia in both smaller and larger towns (ca. 120). The Dubrovnik branch is one of its most agile. Since its refoundation in 1990, with the establishment of new the Croatian state, and despite the brutal war and the unfavorable conditions it brought about, Matica has published a remarkable number of works (in the journal *Dubrovnik* and books) focusing on its historical and cultural heritage. Among these diverse studies and references, I shall first refer to those concerned with historical phenomena.

Ivica Prlender makes a synthetic contribution to this problem in his essay »Povijesni identitet Dubrovnika«, *Dubrovnik*, 3/2 (1992): pp. 286-295. Rafo Bogišić depicts Ragusan historical features in the Roman, Mediterranean, West-European, as well as national authentic contexts »Dubrovnik - i komunalni i narodni«, ib. pp. 307-315). Urged by the Serbian and Montenegrin aggression upon Dubrovnik, Stjepan Krasić analyzes and traces similar crucial moments from Dubrovnik's past, primarily the post-earthquake period »Treće ustanovljenje Dubrovnika? Ponavlja li se povijest?«, ib. pp. 271-285). This war edition contains nearly 800 pages, including 110 photographs. About 90 authors - eminent authorities in diverse fields as well as men of letters, from Croatia and abroad - contributed to the general study of this southernmost Croatian town. These articles offer a distinct historical approach: Ivo Banac, »Dubrovnik i Vukovar«, pp. 41-46; Tonko

Maroević, »Dubrovnik opkoljen«, pp. 47-50; Joško Belamarić, »Dubrovnik - kalup za arhetipsku sliku grada«, pp. 51-58; Vitomir Belaj, »Kad Vlašiči silaze u Grad«, pp. 63-71; Trpimir Macan, »Osobne glose uz velikosrpski napadaj na Dubrovnik«, pp. 197-203; Maren Frejdenberg, »Sudbina Dubrovnika«, pp. 216-219. Articles dealing with the great Serbian expansionism form a special section »Veliko-srpska svojatnja Dubrovnika«, pp. 431-480; another one is dedicated to Dubrovnik in an European context »U europskom kontekstu, Povijest, kultura i znanost«, pp. 259-338. In this review they have been arranged in accordance with their province and the subject matter. A selection of articles and supplements from the stated issue of the journal *Dubrovnik* was also published as a special English edition (*Dubrovnik in War*, Dubrovnik, 1993) on the occasion of the 59th PEN World Congress held in Dubrovnik and Hvar that very year. This outstanding cultural event provided grounds for editing an issue involving solely the international writers' Congress with the interdisciplinary references to all the sieges in Dubrovnik's past, »Sve opsade Dubrovnika.«, *Dubrovnik*, 4/2 (1993): pp. 207-279. A number of younger historians from various backgrounds have produced studies on this phenomenon throughout the centuries, motivated by the most recent siege of 1991-1992. Therefore, Ivica Prlender interprets the historical background of the phenomenon in his essay »Opsada kao sudbina«, pp. 209-215. Bruna Kuntić-Makvić elaborates the siege of ancient Epidaurum which existed prior to the city of Dubrovnik in »Opsada prije Grada«, pp. 216-222. Ivica Žile discusses the city's anti-siege protective devices, its first fortifications discovered by recent archeological research in »Fortifikacijski sustavi u svjetlu recentnih arheoloških nalaza«, pp. 223-228. On certain aspects of ur-

banism and architectural relations see Miljenko Jurković, »Tradicionalizam dubrovačke sredine - matrica discipline prostora«, pp. 229-234. Joško Belamarić comments on the construction of city walls as highly important defensive measures. Nella Lonza in »"Ma niti je suda ni pravde". Kriminalitet i pravni poredak Dubrovačke Republike nakon "Velike trešnje"«, pp. 257-261, and Zdenka Janeković-Römer in »Obitelj kao faktor društvene sigurnosti«, pp. 235-239, research into legal and social aspects of Dubrovnik's history. The city's demographic features are analyzed by Nenad Vekarić in »Opsade Dubrovnika i broj stanovnika«, pp. 240-244. Ivana Burđelez examines the specific position of Jews in the Dubrovnik Republic (»Židovi pod stalnom opsadom«, pp. 245-249). Slavica Stojan reflects upon literary issues (»Opsade Dubrovnika u književnosti«, pp. 250-256). Relations with the Turks are elaborated by Vesna Miović-Perić (»Zadiranja u dubrovačko biće od sultana do običnog osmanlijskog podanika«, pp. 272-276). Russians and Montenegrins in their plunder and siege of Dubrovnik in 1806 are described by Katja Bakija (»Bilješka o dubrovačkim opsadama«, pp. 277-279).

Upon the 500th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of America in 1492, Matica Hrvatska Dubrovnik organized a scientific meeting (December 1992) on the subject Croats and the New World (Hrvati i Novi svijet Amerike) and under the same title published another issue of the journal *Dubrovnik* 3/5(1992): 250 pp. Among the great number of articles, some are directly concerned with the history of Dubrovnik: Ilija Mitić, »O prvim Hrvatima u Južnoj Americi - u Peru«, pp. 43-49; Žarko Muljačić, »Američka revolucija i dubrovačka pomorska trgovina«, pp. 50-56; Cvito Fisković, »Putovanja orebičkih pomoraca u Americi«, pp. 63-76; Zdravko

Sančević, »Posjet preteče nezavisnosti latinoameričkih zemalja Francisca de Mirande Dubrovniku 1786«, pp. 77-83; Nenad Vekarić, »Demografski uzorci iseljavanja s dubrovačkog područja u Ameriku u 19. i početkom 20. stoljeća«, pp. 97-102; Frano Čale, »Iselejničko pitanje u dramaturgiji *Ekvinocija*«, pp. 103-109, discussing the play of Ragusan writer Ivo Vojnović from the close of the 19th century. The subject is further illustrated by original texts in Croatian translation of the Ragusan representative in Paris Francesco Favi and his fellow countrymen Anzelmo Antica, Tomo Basiljević and Frano Supilo. Ragusan poets from the sixteenth to the twentieth century (M. Vetranović, J. Palmotić, B. Džamanjić, L. Paljetak) have found their place in the section on Croatian Poets on Columbus and the Discovery of America. Two exhibition catalogues have been printed: *Dubrovnik i Amerika* by Anica Kisić and *Otkriće Amerike - Sefardi i Dubrovačka Republika* by Ivana Burđelez.

Josip Lučić and Stijepo Obad research the history of the southernmost territory of the Republic of Croatia, the Prevlaka Peninsula and Point Oštro from the early times to its coming into the property of the Dubrovnik Republic in 1419 until the Republic's abolishment in 1808. The second part traces its history from 1808 to the present day (*Konavoska Prevlaka*, Dubrovnik, 1994, 226 pp.; foreword by Vlaho Benković, preface by Hrvoje Kačić with appendices in English). The authors have presented evidence very convincingly that Prevlaka was always Croatian territory and that the continual Serbian and Montenegrin aspirations after it (which were aggressively demonstrated in the 1991 war) have no grounds whatsoever.

Ante Marinović produces a thorough study of Ragusa's extensive and elaborate system of family law in the late Middle Ages

in »Obiteljsko pravo srednjovjekovnog dubrovačkog statuta.«, *Dubrovnik* 6/2-3 (1995): pp. 149-163.

A section entitled *Dubrovačka Republika i Francuska revolucija* (The Republic of Dubrovnik and the French revolution), edited by Miljenko Foretić, covers an obscure segment of the Ragusan history in two parts: contributions and text articles (*Dubrovnik* 6/5 (1995): pp. 109-235). The first part includes the following authors: Miljenko Foretić, »U procijepu prodora novih ideja i realiteta dubrovačke zbilje«, pp. 109-124; Gabrijele Vidan, »Tragom "francuske punte" u hrvatskoj pučkoj i pogodnoj književnosti /Fragmenti o Francuskoj revoluciji/«, pp. 125-150; Ivo Banac, »Tomo Baseljčić i pitanja dubrovačkih "Frančeza"«, pp. 151-160; Žarko Muljačić, »Dubrovački disident i njegov "istražitelj"«, pp. 161-168. The second part consists of Croatian translations of authentic government records and diplomatic reports of the Ragusan agent in Paris F. Favi (1789-1799) as well as other documents most of which had been unknown so far, all relating to this epoch-making event and the Ragusans' attitude, be it positive or negative, towards the revolutionary events. The former subject, with some new appendices and illustrations, has been translated into French and published in a separate edition *Dubrovačka Republika i Francuska revolucija - La Republique de Dubrovnik (Raguse) et la Revolution franHaise* (Dubrovnik, 1996, 172 pp. - edited by Miljenko Foretić). For broader perspective of the intellectual climate of Dubrovnik in that period, see Ž. Muljačić »Dalmacija viđena očima Britanca F. A. Herveya 1797.-1799. godine« *Dubrovnik* 2/3-4(1991): pp. 205-216.

The history of Dubrovnik succeeding its abolishment as an independent republic has been exhaustively interpreted. The specific

phenomenon of Catholic Serbs in Dubrovnik in the 19th and 20th century, a taboo in the former socialist system, has been analyzed in a special section entitled *Povijesni prijepori /Historical Disputes/* (*Dubrovnik* 1/1-2 (1990): pp. 179-246). Ivo Banac recounts the origin of the phenomenon in »Vjersko "pravilo" i dubrovačka iznimka: Geneza dubrovačkog kruga "Srba katolika"«, pp. 179-210. Vlaho Benković discusses its torrential ideology in the light of modern Croatian policy in »Dubrovački Srbi - katolici i "novi kurs" u hrvatskoj politici 1903-1905«, pp. 211-231. Trpimir Macan determines the essence of this uncommon feature, pointing to some of the unacceptable interpretations presented by Yugophile historians in »O pristupu srpsko-katoličkom fenomenu / U povodu nekih interpretacija/«, pp. 232-246. Serbian expansionism from its beginnings (the first part of the 19th century) to the present day is commented by the following authors: Josip Lučić, »Doba Republike«, Miljenko Foretić, »Od kraja 18. stoljeća do ponarođenja općine 1869«, Stijepo Obad, »Od ponarođenja općine do kraja stoljeća 1869-1899«, Vlaho Benković, »Od ponovnog osvajanja općine do uključivanja Dubrovnika u Banovinu Hrvatsku 1899-1939«, Slavica Stojan, »Srpska posezanja za hrvatskom kulturnom baštinom«, Nenad Vekarić, »Razmišljanja povodom ideje o otimanju Dubrovnika«, Dubravka Beritić, »Rasprostranjenost staro-hrvatske odnosno predromaničke umjetnosti na području Dubrovnika i njegove regije«, Vladimir Koščak, »Polemika o pripadnosti dubrovačke književnosti 1967. godine«, Igor Fisković, »Ignoriranje činjenica«, *Dubrovnik* 3/2-3 (1992): pp. 432-480. Upon the 100th anniversary of the first publishing of the magazine *Crvena Hrvatska* (Red Croatia), several articles were dedicated to its editor-in-chief and most frequent contributor of articles, Frano Supilo, an outstanding Dubro-

vník-born Croatian politician (1870 - 1917). This collection was entitled *Frano Supilo - Crvena Hrvatska (1891.-1991.)*, *Dubrovnik* 2/2 (1991): pp. 159-205, and includes the following authors: Trpimir Macan, »Stota obljetnica Crvene Hrvatske«, Stijepo Obad, »Pouke i poruke Supilove Crvene Hrvatske«, Vlaho Benković, »Crvena Hrvatska 1900.-1905.«, Robert Bacelja, »Podlistak Crvene Hrvatske«, and Frano Supilo, »Ulomci tekstova iz Crvene Hrvatske«.

*Dubrovački eseji* (Dubrovnik, 1992: 161 pp.), a book by Ivo Banac, consists of five extensive studies as well as shorter accounts in which the author gives a critical comment on some of the principle features of the nineteenth and twentieth century Dubrovnik: the position of Dubrovnik in reference to modern Croatian national ideologies and political culture; the genesis of the Dubrovnik circle of "Catholic Serbs", followed the study on Matija Ban between Serbian national ideology and Illyrian language practice; the structure of the conservative utopia of the Vojnović brothers; Dubrovnik and Vukovar as the extremes of Croatian suffering resulting from Serbian aggression in 1991; along with prevailing historical reminiscences (cf. Trpimir Macan's critical review, »Noviji Dubrovnik u Bančevim esejima«, *Dubrovnik* 4/3 (1993): pp. 198-201). The collection of articles, reviews, and disputes *Povijesni prijevori* (Dubrovnik, 1992: 314 pp.), by the eminent historian Trpimir Macan, contains a number of issues pertaining to the history of Dubrovnik, premeditated misinterpretations coming from the east, book reviews, and critical comments. He also urges the re-evaluation of Dubrovnik's history on the whole, and the modern history in particular, motivated by the mass murder of the victims of communist terror which took place on the islet of Daksa off the shore of Dubrovnik in October 1944 (»Listopadske

prijelomnice i povijesno istraživanje«, *Dubrovnik* 5/3 (1994): pp. 3-8).

The journal dedicated a special section to the outstanding lawyer, law historian, etno-grapher and bibliophile from Cavtat - Baldo Bogišić entitled *Baltazar /Baldo/ Bogišić 1834.-1908*. *Dubrovnik* 6/1 (1995): pp. 138-165. Therein Hodimir Sirotković provides a concise and informative account of Bogišić's merits in the field of law, stressing his most significant work, the editorship of the famous *Opšti imovinski zakonik za Knjaževinu Crnu Goru* (pp. 139-144). Rafo Bogišić casts light upon the life and literary work of Baltazar Bogišić in »Baldo Bogišić i književnost«, pp. 145-152. Drago Roksančić explores some of the possible answers to the complex question of the meaning and influence of Bogišić's experience and his work today in »O Bogišiću danas«, pp. 153-158. Vesna Miović-Perić acknowledges Bogišić's importance as a collector of oriental books (60 titles), in »Orijentalistika u Bogišićevoj knjižnici«, pp. 159-165.

The proceedings dedicated to Vinko Foretić, who was born in Korčula, a great authority in the field of history, the director of the Historical Archives Dubrovnik, and author of the massive two-volume *History of Dubrovnik* as well as a great number of studies related to diverse aspects of Dubrovnik's history from the early Middle Ages to the 20th century, contains a number of contributions on the history of Dubrovnik (*Zbornik radova o Vinku Foretiću*, Dubrovnik - Korčula, 1994: 190 pp.). The proceedings incorporate papers by Josip Lučić, Ivan Mustać, Anica Kisić, Stjepan Kراسić, Cvito Fisković, Kruno Prijatelj, Stjepan Antoljak, Stijepo Obad, and Mladen Švab with a complete and extensive bibliography by Miljenko Foretić.

The history of art has also been covered by several authors. Igor Fisković traces the

artistic treatment of the distinctive Ragusan emblems: the portrait of the city's patron, St. Blaise, the Arms of the Republic, the Ragusan flag, Orlando's Column, sculptural cycles, and the "zelenci" striking hours at the Clock Tower (»Povijesni biljezi dubrovačkog identiteta«, *Dubrovnik* 4/4 (1993): pp. 79-99). The same author deals respectively with the Ragusan art of sculpture in reference to Croatian national artistic heritage in »Dubrovačka skulptura u sklopu hrvatske baštine«, *Dubrovnik* 3/1 (1992): pp. 99-122. Radovan Ivančević publishes a short article originally intended for overseas readers (USA) yet unfamiliar with the subject in »Dubrovnik - najpoznatiji neznanc u Hrvatskoj«, *Dubrovnik* 3/1 (1992): pp. 43-46. Painting in ancient Dubrovnik is elaborated by Ivan Prijatelj, who discusses the dubious authorship of the polyptich on the islet of Lopud and offers his own proposal of attribution in »Prijedlog za poliptih Ugrinovićevih iz crkve Gospe od Šunja na Lopudu«, *Dubrovnik* 2/2 (1991): pp. 208-218. Grgo Gamulin comments on some paintings by old Italian masters at the Franciscan and Dominican monasteries and their possible attributions in »Stare slike u Dubrovniku«, *Dubrovnik* 4/1 (1993): pp. 91-95. Radovan Tomić researches the relationship between a Ragusan, N. Radulović, who resided in the Kingdom of Naples, and the renowned painter Caravaggio, using the orders of paintings as sources in »Dubrovčanin Nikola Radulović i Caravaggio«, *Dubrovnik* 4/1 (1993): pp. 96-102. Critical arguments dealing with the latest exhibition of the crucifix by Paolo Venezian in the church of the Dominican monastery are contributed by Radovan Ivančević in »O značenju raspela u crkvi dubrovačkih dominikanaca«, *Dubrovnik* 4/1,3 (1993): pp. 109-113 and 212-213, and Ivan Martinić, »Razlozi za postavu Paola Veneziana u dominikanskoj crkvi u Dubrovniku«, *Dubrovnik*

4/3 (1993): pp. 209-211. Upon its 500th anniversary, Nada Grujić elaborates the guiding principles of the building and construction of the Gučetić Renaissance summer residence in Trsteno, its place in the broader cultural milieu, and the paragon of "perfect harmony of nature, man and his needs" in »Vrijeme ladanja. Gučetićev ljetnjikovac u Trstenom /1494.-1502./«, *Dubrovnik* 5/4 (1994): pp. 79-123. Igor Fisković analyzes the origin and development of Dubrovnik urban structure, which was realized in a most artifice, efficient, and rational way combining, the ideas of tradition and innovation in the Renaissance in »Tradicije i inovacije u urbanističkom liku starog Dubrovnika«, *Dubrovnik* 5/4 (1994): pp. 103-123. Patricija Veramenta Paviša points to the necessity of continuous care for the city walls for the purpose of protecting and preserving these priceless monuments, using two fortification towers as an illustration »Obnova dviju dubrovačkih tvrđava Svetog Ivana i revitalizacija tvrđave Revelin«, *Dubrovnik* 5/4 (1994): pp. 133-140. Mladen Pejaković presents a structural analysis supported by geometric applications of a magnificent example of Ragusan residence architecture built in the first half of the sixteenth century, today the seat of the Institute of Historical Sciences of HAZU in Dubrovnik, »Ljetnikovac Petra Sorkočevića na Lapadu, more geometrico«, *Dubrovnik* 4/4 (1993): pp. 127-156. The same author evaluates the facade of one of the most significant buildings of representative architecture in Dubrovnik and the Adriatic coast, the one time seat of the independent Dubrovnik Republic - the Rector's Palace, »O pročelju Kneževa dvora u Dubrovniku«, *Dubrovnik* 6/2-3 (1995): pp. 117-132. In the second part of the broad survey entitled Grad (The City), M. Pejaković elaborates the artistic phenomena of Dubrovnik in five critical essays and in his same



methodological pattern, twining geometry and sunlight: »Zraka svetoga Vlahu«, »Ljetnikovac Petra Sorkočevića na Lapadu«, »O pročelju Kneževa dvora u Dubrovniku«, »Sponza ili Divona«, and »Ars lineandi majstora Blaža Trogirana«. On the major features of Dubrovnik Renaissance art see Igor Fisković, *Reljef renesansnog Dubrovnika*. /The relief of the Renaissance Dubrovnik/ Dubrovnik, 1993: 206 pp., in which the author offers proof of the high artistic and cultural standards of Ragusan society in a national and European context. Let us also mention the most recent contributions to the study of Croatian painters relating to Dubrovnik. Ana Marija Paljetak discusses the critical account published in the most eminent Slovenian literary and critical journal of the time on Vlaho Bukovac (1844-1922), born in Cavtat, in the vicinity of Dubrovnik in »Ljubljanski zvon o Vlahu Bukovcu«, *Dubrovnik* 5/4 (1994): pp. 124-132. An individual section is devoted to Ivo Dulčić (1916-1975) in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of his death. A number of authors with diverse views contribute to Dulčić's interesting artistic opus (Luko Paljetak, Mladen Pejaković, Tonko Maroević, Josip Depolo, Ivo Šimat Banov, Bonaventura Duda, Đuro Kokša, Đuro Pulitika, Kruno Prijatelj, Marijan Jevšovar, Ivan Kožarić, Tomo Gusić, Ivo Jašić).

Literary history occupies a prominent place among the publications of Matica hrvatska Dubrovnik. Several major subjects have been studied: *Ivan Gundulić (1589-1639)* (*Dubrovnik* 2/1 (1991): pp. 101-188), one of the greatest Croatian Baroque poets has been commented on by Zoran Kravar, »Svjetovi *Osmana*«, pp. 101-123, Zdenko Zlatar, »Božanstvena komedija Ivana Gundulića: nova interpretacija pjesnikove razvojne linije«, pp. 124-162, Joanna Rapacka, »Knji-

ževno-kulturni kontekst poljske recepcije Gundulićeva *Osmana*«, pp. 163-173, Tomislav Dubravko Kuljiš, »O koloritu i pejzažu Ivana Gundulića«, pp. 174-188. Pavao Pavličić also publishes two studies on the matter in »Antika u Gundulićevu Osmanu«, *Dubrovnik* 3/1 (1992): pp. 69-98, and »Značenje stiha i oblika u poeziji Ivana Gundulića«, *Dubrovnik*: 4/4 (1993): pp. 100-126. Here can be found the observations of the first dramatizer and director of *Osman* Georgij Paro of the Croatian National Theater in Zagreb in »Kraj *Osmana*.«, *Dubrovnik* 3/2-3(1992): pp. 266-270, as well as the commentary of Boris Senker on the first ever dramatization of the work in »Osman na pola puta«, *Dubrovnik* 4/2 (1993): pp. 193-197. On the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the birth of Ivan Bunić Vučić (1592-1658), master Baroque lyricist (*Dubrovnik* 3/4 (1992): pp. 97-215), the following authors made contributions: Nikica Petrak, »Dživo Bunić: Pokušaj mita«, pp. 123-135; Pavao Pavličić, »Stih i značenje u Bunića«, pp. 136-162; Dunja Fališevac, »Tipovi kompozicije u Bunićevim *Plandovanjima*«, pp. 163-175; Zoran Kravar, »Jedan podijeljeno u tri: stile acuto u Bunića, Gundulića i Đurđevića«, pp. 176-186; Luko Paljetak, »Lijepa Crničica Bunićeva *Plandovanja* kao tamna Gospa Shakespeareovih *Soneta*«, pp. 187-198; Ozren Prohić, »Ivan Bunić Vučić u svjetlu manirizma«, pp. 199-215. Dunja Fališevac presented the selection of Bunić's poetry with a commentary (pp. 97-122). Bartol Kašić, a Jesuit missionary who wrote the first Croatian grammar, lived and worked in Dubrovnik on several occasions (*Dubrovnik* 4/3 (1993): pp. 147-186). He is the subject of papers by Rafo Bogišić, »Čitajući posvete i predgovore u Kašićevim knjigama«, pp. 147-169; Ivan Mustać, »Djelovanje Bartola Kašića u Dubrovniku«, pp. 170-177; and Nikola

Batušić, »Scenska slika Kašićeve *Svete Vene-fride*«, pp. 178-186. In six elaborate studies Zoran Kravar, a scholarly expert in Baroque, theorizes about Baroque literature, Croatian in particular, with special emphasis on Dubrovnik (*Nakon godine MDC. Studije o književnom baroku i dodirnim temama*, Dubrovnik, 1993: 198 pp.). Pavao Pavličić contemplates and comments on Baroque poetry in Dubrovnik in seven of his studies. The introductory and closing views are concerned with Croatian poetry in general. Five studies represent brief monographies of both the great and the so-called minor poets (*Barokni stih u Dubrovniku*, Dubrovnik, 1995: 189 pp., a coedition with International Centre of Croatian Universities). Slobodan P. Novak casts light upon two appealing disputes in Renaissance literature: »Ideja o ženi u hrvatskoj renesansnoj književnosti« (The idea of woman in Croatian renaissance literature), *Dubrovnik* 2/2 (1991): pp. 107-116, almost completely related to Dubrovnik, and »Figure straha u Držićevim dramama«, *Dubrovnik* 2/2 (1991): pp. 107-116. Taking Držić's well-known proverbial verse for his starting-point ("war is but a malignity of human nature"), the eminent Držićian Frano Čale compares the writer's moral views with those of his Renaissance contemporaries, primarily Italian ones, analyzing the universal meaning of Držić's plays which remains true to the Croatian present state of affairs in »O ljudskoj i o zvjerskoj naravi«, *Dubrovnik* 3/2-3 (1992): pp. 259-265. The same author has gathered his essays and critics into a book *Usporedbe i tumačenja* (Comparisons and comments), Dubrovnik, 1992: 292 pp.). Most of the essays deal with subjects from Ragusan literary history: M. Držić, S. Bobaljević, Ancona-Jakin and Dubrovnik, comedy dell'arte and Croatian comedies in Dubrovnik, the fair Ragusan lady in Goldoni's and Galuppi's *Magnet srdaca*, the no-

tions of "gospar" (gentleman) and "skladnost" (comeliness) in Ragusan literary tradition, Ivo Vojnović etc. In a special issue of the journal *Dubrovnik* dedicated to the 45th anniversary of the Dubrovnik Summer Festival, Luko Paljetak offers a new approach to Držić's *Novela od Stanca* in which this great playwright "unfolds novel dimensions of his stage and theater clearly discerning its double code" in »Stanac u svjetlu Sunca ivanjske noći«, *Dubrovnik* 5/1-2 (1994): pp. 184-202. Slavica Stojan stresses the authenticity of the speech and use of vulgar language idioms in the grotesque comedy *Kate Kapuralica* by Vlaho Stulić in »Stullijeva dramska pustolovina na repertoaru Dubrovačkih ljetnih igara«, ib.: pp. 203-208. The work of Antun Bratosaljić Sasin (1518/?-1595), rather obscure to date, has been analyzed by Divna Mrdeža Antonina, based on study of three of his plays and two lengthy narrative poems in »Portret dubrovačkoskopskog pisca Antuna Sasina. Uz 400. obljetnicu smrti«, *Dubrovnik* 6/2-3 (1995): pp. 133-148. Stijepo Mijović Kočan comments on the patriotic and moral values in the epic of Jaketa Palmotić (1625-1680), conceived after the catastrophic 1667 earthquake in Dubrovnik, with special emphasis on Konavle in »Ideotematska osnovica i moralni postulati Dubrovnika ponovljena epa Jaketa Palmotića Gjonorića /s posebnim osvrtom na Konavle/«, *Dubrovnik* 7/1 (1996): pp. 121-127. The great Croatian Latinist of the 18th century Rajmund Kunić is the subject of the critical writing of Vladimir Vratović in »Veliki hrvatski pjesnik latinskog izraza. O 200. obljetnici smrti Rajmunda Kunića«, *Dubrovnik* 5/4 (1994): pp. 67-78. Dubrovnik as poetic inspiration and the praiseworthy home of many a poet is the subject of a survey by Tonko Maroević and Mirko Tomasović in »Čestiti Dubrovnik«, *Dubrovnik* 3/1 (1992): pp. 47-57, the latter

stating the examples of three foreign bards in »Pohvalnice Dubrovniku: P. Ron-sard, M. Marullo, L.P. Thomas«, ib.: pp. 130-135. This expert in comparative literary studies has published a number of writings related to Dubrovnik in his book *Poeti i začinjavci*, the first volume in Matica's new series *Prošlost i sadašnjost*, Dubrovnik, 1991: 166 pp. This book discusses the first Croatian epic poet Jakov Bunić (1469-1534), Petrarchism and Marin Držić, Pavle Štoos and Ivan Gundulić, Nemčić and the reception of Gundulić's *Osman*. A special section commemorates the great Italian scholar and translator and researcher into Italo-Croatian literary and theatre relations, the Dubrovnik-born Frano Čale (1927-1993). The authors herein are: Slobodan P. Novak, Natka Badurina, Mirko Tomasović, Tonko Maroević, Antun Pavšković, and Dalibor Brozović, with extracts from Čale's studies (*Dubrovnik* 4/5 (1993): pp. 3-96). A great deal of space is devoted to Carlo Goldoni, in commemoration of the 200th anniversary (*Dubrovnik* 4/5 (1993): pp. 99-206) and his most interesting links with Ragusa. Frano Čale translated his comedy *Il Ventaglio* into the Ragusan dialect under the title *Moskar*. The authors of the contributions are Mira Muhoherac, Ennio Stipčević, Nikola Batušić, Petar Brečić and Luko Paljetak. The relationship between Boka Kotorska and Dubrovnik is another subject worthy of closer study (*Dubrovnik* 4/4 (1993): pp. 159-274, *passim*) by various authors. A bilingual anthology was published in honor of the great Torquato Tasso upon the 400th anniversary of his death with the aid of translators of Dubrovnik origin, head-ed by the zealous Dominik Zlatarić (1558-1613). Tasso's three sonnets and five madrigals dedicated to Cvijeta Zuzorić have also seen light in this collection (Torquato Tasso: *Ljuvene rane - Le piaghe d'amore. Antologija hrvatskih prepjeva - Antologia delle traduzioni Croate*,

Dubrovnik, 1995: 255 pp., a coedition with International Centre of Croatian Universities). In addition, the periodical *Dubrovnik* has not failed to make its own contribution *Torquato Tasso /1544-1595/- U povodu 400. godišnjice smrti*, *Dubrovnik* 6/6 (1995): pp. 201-252. The opening section contains the Croatian transliteration (by Bratislav Lučin) of the poem of Didak Pir (Isaia Koen, 1517-1599) composed in honor of Tasso and his son with a glossary (pp. 201-203). In the form of an interesting fictional diary of Cvijeta Zuzorić, Luko Paljetak limns her relationship with Tasso in »Dnevnik Cvijete Zuzorić /excerpts/«, pp. 204-218). Zoran Kravar interprets Croatian transliterations of *Jerusalem Liberated* by three poets, two of them being Ragusan: Ivan Gundulić and Franatica Sor-kočević, »O verzifikaciji nekoliko hrvatskih prepjeva iz Oslobođenog Jeruzalema«, pp. 220-238. Ragusan 19th century writers also find their place in the publications of Matica hrvatska Dubrovnik. Thus, a bibliographical study of the most celebrated work of Mato Vodopić, his *Tužna Jele*, containing the accounts of the lives of Gravosa seamen (Dubrovnik, 1993) was published on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the death of this cleric, later the bishop of Dubrovnik (1816-1893). Luko Paljetak has furnished the edition with a broader innovative study »*Tužna Jele* Mata Vodopića«, pp. 81-111, a bibliography by P. M. Radelj, and a glossary. The journal dedicated a smaller section to the same subject *Mato Vodopić - 100. obljetnica smrti (1893-1993)*, 4/5 (1993): pp. 209-237, with the following authors: Rafo Bogišić, »Književno-idejni svijet Mata Vodopića«, pp. 209-219; Slavica Stojan, »Mato Vodopić i dubrovački književni krug 19. stoljeća«, pp. 220-227; Vlaho Bogišić, »Bersin Vodopić«, pp. 228-233; Antun Nodilo, and Hrvoje Pejaković. In honor of Mato Vodopić, a conference was held



in Dubrovnik. The work of one contraversial cleric and interesting writer, Pasko Antun Kazali, is partially presented in the section entitled *Pasko Antun Kazali (1815-1894) - U povodu 100. godišnjice smrti*, Dubrovnik 5/3 (1994): pp. 55-140, which includes the following studies: Pasko Antun Kazali, »Stručak stihova«, pp. 55-77 (selected by Vlaho Bogišić), Zoran Kravar, »Kazali stihotvorac«, pp. 78-108, convincingly and exhaustively analyzes Kazali's metric diversity, Ivan Slamnig discusses one well-known work of Kazali's *Trista Vica udovica*, pp. 109-114; while Luko Paljetak (pp. 115-140) takes it upon himself to give the first genuine close reading of *Ćoso*, Kazali's voluminous epic, which at one time aroused attention of many critics. A somewhat less well-known and nowadays almost forgotten piece of work by Ivo Vojnović is the subject of the modern theoretical approach of Katarina Hraste, who examines the interrelations between the arts, verbal and visual symbols, artistic expression (painting), and the influence of new media (film) (*Intermedijalnost u Vojnovićevoj drami "Gospođa sa sunco-kretom"*, Dubrovnik, 1996: 152 pp.). In homage to the outstanding Croatian writer Antun Šoljan (1932-1993), Matica hrvatska Dubrovnik published several of his text articles relating to Dubrovnik (on Cvijeta Zuzorić, Marin Držić, and the rewritten prologue and epilogue of the comedy *Dundo Maroje*, on the seamanship). These articles all reveal a literary fusion of the present and the past (Dubrovnik 4/4 (1993): pp. 5-22). Contemporary literary authors cannot resist themes from the ancient history of Ragusa. The events of the seventeenth century, for instance serve as background study for thirteen short stories by Feđa Šehović. He reflects upon the existential human issues of religion, power and politics (*Priče iz Vitaljine*, Dubrovnik, 1993, 170 pp.). Davor Mojaš

produces a collection of miniature fragmentary biographies of Ragusan personalities written in a post-modern literary style (*Miris veluta / tufinaste storijice*/, Dubrovnik, 1994, 82 pp.). Slavica Stojan, a literary historian, recounts nine narratives based on historiographic sources, individual histories bound in a chain of events from the Ragusan past (*Priče iz starog Dubrovnika*, Dubrovnik, 1995, 151 pp.).

A special section of the journal has been dedicated to Ruđer Bošković (1711-1787), the great Ragusan scholar, expert in the natural sciences, philosopher, and poet (Dubrovnik, 4/3 (1993): pp. 33-143). Here Franjo Zenko elaborates Bošković's conception of force as the principle of fundamental philosophy »Sila kod Ruđera Boškovića: princip fundamentalne filozofije«, pp. 33-45. In two contributions, Ivica Martinović writes about the first receptions of Bošković's philosophy of nature, the most significant of his works in »Najranija recepcija Boškovićeve filozofije prirode«, pp. 46-70, and then analyzes Bošković's poetic work, his epigrams »Epigrami Ruđera Boškovića«, pp. 93-120, which appear in translation with commentary by the author (pp. 79-92). Ante Kadić holds a more popular view of the importance of this 18th century genius, covering also the Italian and Serbian tendencies toward presenting Bošković as part of their national heritage in »Ruđer Bošković - Genius loci«, pp. 71-78. Literary studies and epistolography are included as well (M. Foretić, L. Paljetak, M. Gavran, D. Foretić, pp. 121-143).

Danilo Pejović traces the history of philosophical thought in Dubrovnik from the fifteenth until the eighteenth century »Filozofi starog Dubrovnika«, Dubrovnik 3/2-3 (1992): pp. 296-306) while Žarko Dadić presents a synthetic survey of the history of the

exact sciences in Dubrovnik »Dubrovnik i znanost«, ib., pp. 332-338. A brief account of the history of medicine and pharmacy is prepared by Mirko Dražen Grmek, »Medicina i ljekarništvo u negdašnjoj Dubrovačkoj Republici«, ib., pp. 325-331, pointing to the well-known physician Đuro Baglivi (1668-1707) and his skill in the treatment of wounds, whose method has survived to modern times and was applied in medical care during the brutal war against Croatia »Đuro Baglivi i liječenje rana u Hrvatskoj«, *Dubrovnik* 3/1 (1992): pp. 125-129. The history of music in relation to the Dubrovnik theater is the subject of the study of Ennio Stipčević, »Akademija "Složnih", *Euridice* i počeci tragikomedije u Dubrovniku«, *Dubrovnik* 4/1 (1993): pp. 83-90, which reveals the high cultural level of Ragusan society which kept pace with the European movements, Italian in particular. An interesting research into cartography has been prepared by Ilario Principe. It is a study of three city plans of Dubrovnik recently discovered in Torino, probably drawn for intelligence purposes, »Tri neobjavljene karte Dubrovnika iz XVI.-XVII. st. /Građa za povijest Dubrovnika/«, *Dubrovnik* 2/1 (1991): pp. 191-202.

An appealing paper concerning Ragusan local dialects and subdialects has been presented by the prominent Croatian linguist Dalibor Brozović, »O dijalektološkom aspektu dubrovačke jezične problematike«, *Dubrovnik* 3/2-3 (1992): pp. 316-324. Tomislav Kuljiš contributes to the study of the Croatian language with his *Jezik naš hrvatski ovdje i sada*, Dubrovnik, 1994, 95 pp., producing parallel examples from Ragusan linguistic heritage and the modern Croatian language.

Three extensive sections attract special attention. An exclusive edition of the periodical *Dubrovnik* has been dedicated to the Ragusan patron St. Blaise (*Sveti Vlaho*

*poglaviti dubrovački obranitelj*, *Dubrovnik* 5/5 (1994): 264 pp.), one of the cardinal symbols of Ragusan identity. Dubrovnik identifies with St. Blaise, and he played a major role in the everyday life of the Dubrovnik Republic. This issue of the journal contains a variety of photographs illustrating the statues of St. Blaise in Dubrovnik. The first part of the publication was edited by Ivica Prlender and contains thirteen papers. The editor himself covers the importance of the patron saint for the city-state from the Medieval period on, which managed to survive numerous sieges before the fall of the Republic in »Dubrovačko posvajanje svetog Vlahu«, pp. 9-21. Bruna Kuntić-Makvić refers to the pagan deities worshipped by the Greco-Roman settlers of Epidaurum, the cradle of Dubrovnik, headed by the Cadma cult in »Pretkršćanski zaštitnici«, pp. 22-28. Joško Belamarić traces the history of Ragusan patron saints with St. Blaise by far the most significant »Sveti Vlaho i dubrovačka obitelj svetaca zaštitnika«, pp. 29-39. A brief factographic account of the holy places erected in honor of St. Blaise on the territory of the Dubrovnik Republic is presented by Anđelko Badurina in »Crkve svetoga Vlahu na dubrovačkom području«, pp. 40-42. Željko Peković investigates the history of the oldest church of St. Blaise, which has been proved to be the first cathedral built underneath the present construction. He also follows further reconstructions from 1348 onwards to the Gothic architecture and Baroque at the beginning of the 18th century »Nastanak i razvoj Crkve sv. Vlahu u Dubrovniku«, pp. 43-78. Founded on structural and semiological methods, Mladen Pejaković argues convincingly in favor of his theory that the erection of St. Blaise's Church is closely related to the amount of sunlight the city receives and that solar patterns dictated urban structure »Zraka svetoga Vlahu«, pp. 79-93. St.

Blaise has inspired sculptors for centuries. In his study, Igor Fisković evaluates stone statues of St. Blaise »Kameni likovi svetoga Vlahu u Dubrovniku«, pp. 94-112. Radoslav Tomić makes a recent contribution to the critical studies of the treatment of St. Blaise in the fine arts, pointing to the painting "Virgin and the child, St. Blaise and St. Vid" at the Franciscan church in Polignano (Apulia, Kingdom of Naples), the feudal estate of the Radulović family. It was painted by the order of Marin Radulović with the Venetian painter Alessandro Varotari of Padua (1588-1649) »Padovaninova slika sv. Vlahu u Apuliji«, pp. 113-116. A thorough study of portrait of St. Blaise represented on the coins and medals of ancient Dubrovnik has been given by Ivan Mirnik, »Medaljice s likom sv. Vlahu«, pp. 117-122. Kate Bagoje comments on the 1993 partial restoration of St. Blaise's Church, which was severely damaged by Serbian and Montenegrin shells in November and December of 1991. The reconstruction was done at the face of the building, on its impressive stone stairs with a balustrade and festoon »Restauracija ratom oštećena kamena tkiva Crkve sv. Vlahu u Dubrovniku«, pp. 123-126. Ivana Burdelez has selected and translated a passage from the book *Los Caminos de San Blas*, by Jose Spojta Cortijo, which deals with the adoration of St. Blaise worldwide in »Putovi sv. Vlahu«, pp. 127-129. The two closing papers, by Ivo Banac and Trpimir Macan are of great significance to modern research. The former gives the account of his journey to ancient Sebasta in Armenia Minor, to the grave of St. Blaise the martyr, who was a bishop there in the 4th century in »U Sivasu, na grobu svetoga Vlahu«, pp. 130-133. The latter reminisces about the feasts of St. Blaise in the time of the communist regime and in the present-day Croatia in »Smušeni vlašićki spomenar«, pp. 134-140. The second part of

this issue of *Dubrovnik* represents an anthology prepared by Dunja Fališevac, Luko Paljetak, and Miljenko Foretić, »Sveti Vlaho u hrvatskoj književnosti«, pp. 143-261. It contains seventy poetic and prose works by authors from the 11th century, Milecio, to the eminent poets from our time, such as Dragutin Tadijanović. The work of fifty-three authors have been included as well as a fragment from the Statute of Dubrovnik. Most of these writings are in the original, but we also find translations from Latin, Italian, French, and German, and some of them were published here for the first time. Fališevac, »Slika svetog Vlahu u starijoj hrvatskoj književnosti«, pp. 262-264, Miljenko Foretić and Luko Paljetak, »Bilješka o izboru«, p. 264, round up this section with their commentaries. Vjera Katalinić's article on musical performances in ancient Dubrovnik as part of St. Blaise feast activities also belongs to this part relating to the Ragusan patron, »Slavljenje Svetog Vlahu, gradskog zaštitnika Dubrovnika - u glazbi«, *Dubrovnik* 5/1-2 (1994): pp. 214-221. A specific contribution to the study of St. Blaise is Tomislav Macan's book *Vlašićki zapisi*, Dubrovnik, 1995, 107 pp., reminiscent of the celebrations of St. Blaise's day spanning from 1946 to 1971. The book's inspiring foreword was written by Ivica Prlender.

In the interdisciplinary section on the humanism and the Renaissance in Dubrovnik *O humanizmu i renesansi u Dubrovniku*, *Dubrovnik* 6/2 (1995): pp. 129-254, a remarkable number of scholars has been gathered. Nikica Kolumbić presents a brief survey of the individual and the general merits of eminent Ragusan humanists »Dubrovački humanisti u okviru hrvatskog humanizma«, pp. 129-137. Owing to the legacy of Milan Prelog, the well-known art historian, two essays have been printed: »Dubrovačke svečanosti i protusvečanosti i Dvije Arkadije

(teatar Marina Držića)«, and »Fasete utopije«, pp. 138-147. Igor Fisković reflects upon the Renaissance thought evident in the original expression of urban architectural pattern, thus placing Dubrovnik among the European cities of highest urban standards in »Humanistička promišljanja i renesansna ostvarenja u urbanizmu Dubrovnika«, pp. 148-162. Žarko Dadić contributes a concise study of the important role of Ragusans in the domain of natural philosophy and natural sciences in »Dubrovački prirodnoznanstvenici i prirodni filozofi u doba humanizma i renesanse«, pp. 163-170. Zoran Kravar deals with a poetic topic - verse analysis of the collection of Nikša Ranjina (round 1500) in an international context »Najstarija hrvatska ljubavna lirika«, pp. 171-180. An attempt to produce a detailed list of the Renaissance genres in Ragusan literature, as compared with Croatian renaissance literature in general, was made by Dunja Fališevac in »Žanrovi renesansne književnosti u Dubrovniku«, pp. 181-191. Nikola Batušić comments on the Croatian theatre in the course of the 16th century, with an emphasis on Dubrovnik and Marin Držić, »Inscenatorski modeli u hrvatskom kazalištu 16. stoljeća«, pp. 192-197. Nada Grujić analyzes the idea of the house of a perfect tradesman, based on *Della mercatura e del mercante perfetto* (1458), a book by Benedict Kotruljević, the famous Ragusan, who founded the double-entry accounting method in »Kuća "savršenog trgovca" po Benediktu Kotruljeviću«, pp. 198-212. Based on a biographical study of Juraj Dragišić, Ivica Martinović examines Dragišić's work related to Dubrovnik with two major issues: European reception and Croatian exception in »Humanist, filozof i teolog Juraj Dragišić«, pp. 213-232. Radovan Ivančević presents an interesting view of the influence of ancient Roman architecture upon Renaissance Dubrovnik, comparing the basement

of Diocletian palace in Split and the renaissance Dubrovnik granary, "the largest piece of monumental profane architecture in Dubrovnik" in »Dubrovačka žitnica Rupe i podrumi Dioklecijanove palače. Utjecaj antike na dubrovačku renesansu«, pp. 233-241. Bruno Šišić elaborates the ideas of humanism realized in the perfect conception and arrangement of the grounds of Dubrovnik country summer residences in »Vrtovi u humanističko-renesansnom ozračju Dubrovnika«, pp. 242-254.

The ever-inviting subject of the Mediterranean was covered by a collection of diverse studies *Hrvatska kultura u ozračju Sredozemlja/Mediterana*, in *Dubrovnik* 6/6 (1995): pp. 7-198. Sixteen Croatian and eight foreign authors (in translation) have contributed to this subject in a somewhat broader European perspective. Several articles discuss the direct merits of Dubrovnik and its outstanding figures to the culture of the Mediterranean, as well as their role and contributions. Thus Vladimir Vratović writes about the national and international in Croatian Latinism, both furnished with a distinct Mediterranean background. Ragusans such as I. Crijević, and Đ. Rastić, the Roman cycle with R. Kunić, B. Džamanjić, R. Bošković, and B. Stay are the most represented in »Latinizam i mediteranizam«, pp. 90-102. Ivica Martinović gives an outline of the most magnificent of the great Ragusans: I. Stojković, B. Kotruljević, N. Gučetić, and R. Bošković »Meditranske staze hrvatskih filozofa«, pp. 110-117. Slavica Stojan deals with the portraits of the learned, sophisticated women in the cultural circle of the ancient Dubrovnik, particularly towards the end of the Republic (e.g. Marija Giorgi Bona - Đurđević Bunić) »Žene kao posrednice hrvatsko-talijanskih kulturnih odnosa /kraj 18. i početak 19. stoljeća/«, pp. 118-128. Cvito Fisković, »Hrvatski umjetnici u žarištu Sredo-

zemlja /graditelji i kipari/«, pp. 90-102, and Radovan Ivančević, »Hrvatska nit u mediteranskom tkivu«, pp. 20-36, both touch Dubrovnik, as well as Ivan Slamnig and Tonko Maroević, in their conclusions. Grytzko Mascioni, »Moje sredozemlje u Dubrovniku«, pp. 146-150, and Antun Karaman, »Dubrovnik - antejski zagrljaj Mediterana«, pp. 151-156, reflect upon modern apprehension of Dubrovnik and its phenomenon.

Milivoj Petković's article deals with cultural history in a broader sense in *Tjelesno vježbanje i šport u Dubrovniku od 14. stoljeća do 1941. godine* (*Physical training and sport in Dubrovnik from the 14th century to 1941*), Dubrovnik, 1993, 222 pp., copublisher Dubrovački športski savez, and some of its segments of Dubrovnik life were exhibited for the first time here. Slobodan Mladinov sheds light upon an interesting woman from the first half of the 16th century - Mare Červa, »Dubrovačka vladika Mare Červa«, *Dubrovnik* 7/1 (1996): pp. 132-135. Maja Nodari comments on the legendary St. Michael and the cultural significance of St. Michael's graveyard at Lapad, »Grad mrtvih stariji je od grada živih. Ad Sanctum Michaellem de arboribus«, *ib.*, pp. 136-151.

Miljenko Foretić

***Statut grada Dubrovnika 1272. (The 1272 Statute of the Town of Dubrovnik).***

Dubrovnik: Latin-Croatian translation by M. Križman - J. Kolanović, Historijski arhiv Dubrovnik, 1990.

The Dubrovnik Statute is by all means one of the most complex, universal and most comprising among the Statutes of the Croatian littoral communes. Though not the old-

est one, it presents a very good picture of the way of living and working in one commune in which legislative, administrative and economic life was developing according to the standards set by other already developed Adriatic and also Mediterranean, especially Italian, communes.

When it showed up for the first time as a part of a serial in MH-JSM, vol.IX in 1904, edited by the two most eminent scientists of that time - Baldo Bogišić, an expert in law, and Konstantin Jireček, a famous historian, and issued by JAZU, the Statute of Dubrovnik aroused such an interest that almost every European university and scientific library had to have it. During the century that followed its contents have been a permanent field of exploration for lawyers of various orientation (maritime, administrative, church, inheritance, criminal, labour and other types of law), various historians, urban planners and others.

In the 1904 issue the authors-editors presented to the scientific world a detailed introduction in Latin about the saved manuscripts, the interrelation between them, about the appendixes and legal documents which all had existed before the Statute was officially proclaimed in 1272.

As time passed by, copies of the Statute's first issue became very rare, even in libraries. This fact resulted with a need for printing a new issue, a task which was taken over by the Dubrovnik Historical Archives. The original Latin text was not changed, nor the index. As a matter of fact, no one really could outclass Bogišić's and Jireček's meticulousness and accuracy.

Since both legal and historical science progressed considerably from the time when the first issue of the Statute was printed, it was necessary to write a new introduction.



This was done by Ante Cvitanić, a university professor at the Split Faculty of Law. He thoroughly explained the role and the meaning of the Dubrovnik Law in the establishing of the commune/state. He made an accurate analysis, based on legal classifications, as follows: individual (status), family, real, obligatory, inheritance, maritime, criminal and procedure law, the terms mentioned in the Statute. In his conclusive speculation Cvitanić states: »that the elements of Slavic-Roman symbiosis, which are characteristic in the genesis of Dubrovnik, are also visible in Dubrovnik's medieval legislature« (45); that »with its 450 years of history the Republic of Dubrovnik was, as it has also been scientifically confirmed, the only state on Croatian territory that lasted so long, and it was certainly the most important affirmation of Croatian and Slavic presence even in the Mediterranean, and it was the only maritime republic in the Balkans« (46); besides, the Statute itself, thanks to its systematicness and richness of content, represents one of the most important Croatian and even European values when legal science is concerned in that, because it was still applied even after 1358 when Dubrovnik became a state, this document could be considered a real legal code. The maritime legal regulations of the Statute should be particularly pointed out because although the up-to-date matter might be somewhat broader, they still are so detailed that one could use them to solve the majority of today's practical problems.(47)

The above mentioned study of introduction was a great scientific achievement, especially when compared to the one written by the first editors. The author added to his study an impressive list of books which reflect the efforts and achievements of our historiography about Dubrovnik.

Another value of this issue is the transla-

tion of the text into the Croatian language. The translators were Mate Krizman, Ph.D. and Josip Kolanović, Ph.D. In their translator's comment they pointed out what difficulties they had trying to transform it into a modern language. First of all they tried to convey »the explicitness of the text and, of course, its unambiguousness« because only in this way can a legal standard be clear. According to the two translators »the 1272 Statute had some traces of language particulars that were characteristic of the pre-renaissance Latin language which was common along the littoral and which had developed from Roman latinity under the constant influence of Byzantine and Slavic languages« (50). At the end of the thirteenth century a different Latin was brought by civil servants. The authors point out that finding the corresponding Croatian words and expressions in various terminological fields such as shipbuilding, civil engineering, law, banking, fishing (...) was not an easy task. For many of the technical terms, there are no corresponding words in the standard Croatian language so that we had to use the words of the local dialect (51). However, the translation is not only correct because its sense was so accurately »caught«, but it is also a good example of eloquent language and style. The translators have succeeded in finding matching Croatian expressions for legal terms belonging to ancient times so that modern man can adequately understand them. Many of their linguistic solutions will, without any doubt, explain some of the most important parts of the Croatian medieval latinity lexis.

It is beneficial to have the Statutes translated, because if we can read them, we can explore history and try to find our roots.

Josip Lučić

**Josip Lučić**, *Iz prošlosti dubrovačkog kraja u doba Republike (From the History of Dubrovnik during the Republic period)*. Dubrovnik: Biblioteka »d« časopisa Dubrovnik, 1990.

The anthology of essays by Josip Lučić under the common title *From the history of Dubrovnik during the Republic Period* comprehends 14 different essays. Out of them 13 have already been published in various publications, while the essay »Public Meetings of People from Šipan« has appeared in public for the first time. All the essays speak about local history in general and particularly about the internal organisation of administration, economy, religion and political life and circumstances in the pre-Dubrovnik period as well as later in the Republic.

Founded on the Dubrovnik History Archives' sources, abounding in many newly discovered facts, especially those describing the internal life of the Republic, and very rich in toponymic and onomastic data, the aforementioned essays represent a significant contribution for the understanding of the history of Dubrovnik, not only when local levels are considered but even in the wider, Balkan historical context.

*Historijska topografija dubrovačke Astareje*  
*Historical Topography of Dubrovnik Astarea*

The author brings us the toponymy of the oldest Dubrovnik extraurban area together with the year of the first written record found in the historical sources and with etymological and semantic explanations of various names. He also gives us a list of churches built in the 13th and 14th century.

*Prošlost elafitskog otoka Šipana (do 1300. godine)*

*The Past of the Island of Šipan (until 1300)*

Besides Šipan's history before it was taken over by Dubrovnik, some accurate toponymic explanations together with Šipan's oldest cultural buildings are also mentioned in this essay. Land-owning relationships on the island of Šipan in the 13th century with information about the gentry and common people who owned land are analysed in this essay as well. We can also find here an analysis of the trade and state administrations of that time. At the end there is a complete list of names of all inhabitants of the island of Šipan in the 13th century, which also reveals the precise ethnic structure of the people. The author concludes that in the last quarter of the 13th century the symbiosis between the Slavs and Romans had already reached its final stage in which the Croatian ethnic element became the prevailing one, leaving behind only a few Romans.

*Pučki zborovi na Šipanu*

*Public Meetings on the Island of Šipan*

The author explains the regulations which were read at public meetings together with an accurate review of »Giustizieri« and »Stimaturi« (assessors) which were valid in Suđurađ and Luka Šipanska in the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries.

*Lopud i Koločep u XIII stoljeću*

*Lopud and Koločep in the 13th Century*

The 13th century land-owning relations on the islands of Lopud and Koločep are described here. These data are accompanied by the names of all land owners. The economic situation is described, as well as the

churches and the population of these two islands, according to the sources dated from the 13th century.

*Pučki zborovi na Lopudu i Koločepu od 17. do 19. stoljeća*

*Public Meetings on the Islands of Lopud and Koločep from the 17th to the 19th Century*

The author quotes the regulations which were read at public meetings in the 17th and 18th century. Besides, he talks about the organization of the local administration during the Dubrovnik Republic. An accurate list of the best fishing positions on Šipan and a list of holidays are also mentioned.

*Pučki zborovi na Mljetu*

*Public Meetings on the Island of Mljet*

Here the local administration of the island is explained and the oldest saved documents, »Kapituli«, dating from the 16th century, which were read at the meetings, are mentioned too. Particular attention is paid to the regulations which regarded the Venetian commitments in supplying wood necessary for furnaces in which roofing tiles were baked. These were the property of the Republic and were kept in Kupari near Župa Dubrovačka.

*Pelješac od dolaska Slavena do potpadanja pod vlast Dubrovačke Republike*

*Pelješac from the Arrival of the Slavs until Coming under the Jurisdiction of the Dubrovnik Republic*

This essay is the most complete history of the Ston promontory in the pre-Dubrovnik period whatsoever. Besides the political life which influenced its destiny, other categories, such as the state system, economic and religious circumstances, church organisation,

type of villages and settlements as well as the connections with Dubrovnik are analysed here. Finally, there is also a list of the names and surnames from Pelješac written in notarial books dated from 1278 to 1301.

*O srednjovjekovnoj prošlosti otoka Lastova*  
*About the Medieval Past of the Island of Lastovo*

Besides the general review of the Lastovo historiography so far, this essay particularly elaborates the history of the island from the 7th century until it came under the Dubrovnik jurisdiction as well as the period during which it was a part of the Dubrovnik commune. This document discusses the organization of administration and about connections between the island and Dubrovnik and the names of people from the island of Lastovo in the 13th and the beginning of the 14th century.

*Prošlost otoka Lokruma*

*The Past of the Island of Lokrum*

The history of Lokrum, based on written documents goes back to 1203 when Vitalys, the archbishop of Dubrovnik and Lampredius, the town mayor together with the town noblemen donated to Leo the priest and to Peter the Benedictine the island of Lokrum, on which the two were supposed to build a monastery. The author writes about the history of the island from its very beginning until today.

*Kroz konavosku prošlost*

*A View through the History of Konavle*

This essay is a summarised review of Konavle history since the pre-Illyrian and Illyrian periods through the Roman period up to the arrival of the Slavs, including liv-

ing within the Dubrovnik Republic. Particularly well described is the organisation of authorities and administration and the Kona-vle Riot (1799-1800), as well as the end of the Dubrovnik Republic.

*Uprava u Dubrovačkom (Slanskom) primorju u doba Republike*

*Administration in the Dubrovačko Primorje (area of Slano) during the Republic Period*

Besides describing the organisation of administrative offices and responsibilities of the headman of the Dubrovačko Primorje who had his office in Slano, this document also reveals the regulations which were read at public meetings in the 17th and 18th century. Data on the number of houses in the Dubrovačko Primorje in 1743 are also presented while the appendix gives a thorough list of headmen of local communities, couriers, giustizieri, gajstaks and stimaturis in 1613 and 1678 as well as the list of headmen of Slano according to the archival book »Specchio«, which covers the period between 1440 and 1807.

*Prošlost Dubrovačkog primorja do dolaska pod Dubrovačku Republiku god. 1399.*

*The Past of the Dubrovnik Littoral before Coming under the Jurisdiction of the Dubrovnik Republic*

This text is a short review of what happened from the pre-historical times to the arrival of the Slavs accompanied by some Roman epitaphs found on tombstones. What follows is an analysis of the political and religious situation in Zahumlje and the Dubrovačko Primorje. The author supposes that at that time Ošlje was the centre of the Primorje where the district headman had his seat. Finally, there is an overall analysis about how the Dubrovnik land was divided in the

Dubrovačko primorje in 1399.

*Iz prošlosti Župe Dubrovačke (do polovice XIV. stoljeća)*

*From the Past of Župa Dubrovačka (until the first half of the 14th century)*

Similar to his previous essays dealing with the history of each Dubrovnik region, the author presents here a summary of all the principal events from the prehistorical period to the 7th century, when Župa became a part of Dubrovnik's territory bordering its hinterland. A list of Illyrian, Roman and Croatian toponyms in Župa is also enclosed here.

*Uprava u Župi Dubrovačkoj*

*Administration in Župa Dubrovačka*

The administration in Župa is analyzed starting from 1367 and then particularly from the year 1576 until the fall of the Dubrovnik Republic. The regulations which were read at the public meetings are mentioned here, in reference to the book Cancellaria di Breno. Besides, the essay gives the population in Mandaljena parish in 1808, a list of all families which were paying the grass-toll and a register of all parish headmen between the years 1576 and 1808.

Nenad Vekarić

**Nada Grujić**, *Ladanjska arhitektura dubrovačkog područja (Country Architecture of the Dubrovnik Area)*. Zagreb: Institut za povijest umjetnosti, 1991.

Studying and researching the heritage of architecture in the area of the Dubrovnik

Republic aroused a special interest in three hundred complexes throughout the extra-urban area - which are included under the term of Dubrovnik country architecture. In the last 50 years many authors have been attracted by the history of architecture, the ground-plan, and the form characteristics of the parks belonging to these architectural units which up made a part of the economic, social and cultural centre of the area in which they were integrated. Among them, Nikola Dobrović and Ivan Zdravković should be mentioned as the authors of the first systematic investigations, and then Cvito Fisković, Frano Kesterčanek, Ana Deanović and Bruno Šišić, who devoted a great part of their researching to these structures. Nada Grujić has directed all of her consideration to the researching of the Dubrovnik country architecture, and her book *Country architecture of the Dubrovnik area* came out as a synthesis of all her researches and ideas.

The book under discussion analyzes representative examples of country architecture, but not monographically - as used to be done until now, rather using a didactic method which systematically included all of the specific qualities and problems of the topic: from territorial and social to agrarian and landowning relations through philosophical and artistic starting points, morphological and typological characteristics, to environmental, stone-cutting and ornamental features. The book is divided into eleven chapters with many photographs and architectural projects of many houses and their characteristic details.

In the introduction the term »country architecture« is analysed as well as the characteristics which make it particular - Dubrovnik like - and the necessity of evaluating it properly is mentioned by integrating it into the country architecture of the Mediterranean. A list of authors is enclosed with names

who have been doing research in this segment of architecture and have given a special contribution to the publishing of this book.

The first chapter entitled »Country architecture areas« analyses the connections and relations of the Town with the extraurban area, which by means of building up country and farm estates, urbanized the village area, giving it a new economic, social, cultural and aesthetic quality. This chapter analyzes territorial and landowning characteristics in the Astarea, Island, Pelješac, Littoral, Mljet, Lastovo and Konavle areas in the period just before the intensive construction of country houses began.

The second chapter, entitled »The 15th century«, analyses the factors which resulted in the Dubrovnik country architecture of the 15th century. A strong maritime connection with the Mediterranean, especially with Italy, contributed to a new breakthrough of humanistic ideas in the Dubrovnik environment of the Middle Ages, which also had a direct effect on the country architecture. Architectural forms used until that time are abandoned and the town architectural forms are transferred to the extraurban area. Using examples of preserved summer houses from the 15th century, particularities of the country architecture of that time are pointed out, which indicate re-establishment of a formal and symbolic system.

A special chapter deals with the 16th century, characterised by intensive construction - representing a particular phenomenon put in a wide context. Such intensive construction was the result of the economic power of the Dubrovnik gentry and the philosophical attitude according to which life in nature is ideal. Space and form values achieved in the architecture of summer houses from this period considerably exceeded those of urban



buildings. A special type of architecture was established that could already be recognized in the 15th century. It was characterized by Gothic and Renaissance forms, ground-plan and facade symmetry, as well as the organization of the complex unity around an axis. The most important and valuable is the spatial shaping, i.e. connecting and imbuing rooms in a house with the garden. The garden-park is given particular consideration. It becomes the means and symbol of human power over the wild nature. The summer houses built close to the sea coast or the river bank are above all an exception.

In the chapter entitled »Elements« all of the parts of the country unity which form Dubrovnik country architecture are being considered systematically. Attention is first of all drawn to the spatial organization of unities limited by a wall, where two systems can be observed: the arrangement of buildings of various purposes in a row, and a sequence of forms and the ground-plan layout in an L shape. The latter has developed many variations of its basic form - referring to the residential and country-farm complex. The country house which has a predominant role and position has been thoroughly analysed. Its basic ground-plan layout is not measurable; it consists of a central hall and minor side-rooms. There is usually a staircase in the central hall which leads to the first floor in these, almost regularly, two-storey houses. Without regard to the layout of the rooms which is in most cases identical, facades are open in particular ways as well as the first floor. Thus, a connection with the garden and the surrounding landscape can be achieved, but it can also be achieved by arched doorways and arcades on the ground floor, loggias and lofts on the first floor, and garden pavilions. A component of the complex was also a small chapel while the houses by the sea or Rijeka Dubrovačka also had a store-

house for boats, the so-called »orsan«. The country complex regularly had outbuildings or rooms and on some of them there are towers used for the protection of their inhabitants and property from plunderers. All these parts of the complex were surrounded by a garden which adjusted to the ground and had orthogonal paths, pergolas and walls.

An entire chapter deals with the issues of style and periodisation, as style characteristics do not appear evenly on all structures, and Gothic and Renaissance forms remained up to the end of the 19th century. Therefore, the Gothic, Renaissance, »marinist« and baroque styles on the Dubrovnik country houses have been analysed regarding their spatial, architectural and decorative elements.

The 6th chapter deals with the issues of typology. According to its main characteristics the Dubrovnik architecture avoids being put into strict stylistic typological frames and has been defined by »territorial« typology. Country mansions as well as suburban-residential summer houses have been analysed from that point, and attention is also drawn to the symbolic values of the architectural type. We talk about a fortified estate (which also includes a defensive tower and a high wall) which would also be found in further periods when there was no reason for fortification. Thus, country architecture became an ideal residential place and owing to its representative quality it also became a status symbol.

The last but one chapter of the book deals with the furnishing of country rooms, as this considerably influences the representative quality, aesthetic quality, purpose and stylistic characteristics of the country houses. Stone furniture has been analysed so as to find its purpose, as well as a means of decorating the interior and exterior parts of the

house. Special attention is paid to sculptural decorations, mural paintings and to the role of water as a decorative element not of the interior, but more of the gardens and parks.

The last chapter, entitled »Country houses and interior architecture«, deals with aspects of the influence of the country complexes on their wider surrounding, which has completely changed its natural look. Turning the original terrain into cultivable land by means of terraces and little valleys, criss-crossing it with paths, there has been a transformation - the surrounding landscape has been subdued and the country complex has been merged in with it. Introducing completely new forms of life into a genuine landscape, a rich and cultural environment is created, one which was considered the ideal landscape of that time.

In the end, instead of a conclusion, the author describes the remains and ruins of country houses. Their neglected gardens and scenery distorted by illegal building were the author's reason for writing this book - hoping that in the future, all this might be given its old gloss. But in the terrible destructions of war, which began before this book was completed, most of the country houses have been burnt or destroyed, so that their repair might not be possible.

Values which can be found in the book called *Country architecture of the Dubrovnik* area are really numerous. For the first time now the Dubrovnik country architecture has been integrated into wider Mediterranean frames and parallels with Tuscan, Roman, Venetian and Genoa villas are found. A strong influence of ancient and humanistic thoughts from that period is pointed at. From an urbanistic and social aspect the importance of country architecture in suburban and rural areas have been analyzed. Besides the abundance of the presented architecture seen

in photographs and architectural snapshots, archival evidence, a list of local and foreign books which deal with these issues, through a versatile approach - an entire, new interpretation of country architecture in the Dubrovnik area has been reached. In addition to this, a glossy visual and graphic design have contributed to the book's quality.. The only complaint in terms of design is that there is no list of photographs and architectural snapshots. Nada Grujić's book *Country architecture of the Dubrovnik area* was published by the Institute for the history of art of Zagreb University in 1991.

Patricija Veramenta-Paviša

### *Summaries of Publications*

**Zdenka Janeković-Römer**, *The Dubrovnik Family from the Thirteenth to the Fourteenth Century*, Dubrovnik: Zavod za povijesne znanosti HAZU, 1994, 170 pp.

In the last few of decades modern historical science has turned to the research of relationships between the individual and society, approaching individuals in a new way, looking at their social role and status, as well as at the material and sentimental domains of their existence. Important insights into the structure of a society as a whole are hidden within the network of threads which link individuals to society on various levels. In their wish to secure stability and social order, medieval societies incorporated individuals into a multi-level system of communities: on the level of region, town, social circle, family, neighborhood, monastery, brotherhood, and so on. Each individual was a member of several social groups, since this was the only way for him/her to function in society. Among the groups that framed the life of the medieval individual, the first place belonged to the family, because of the supreme importance it had in the economical and political life of the Middle Ages, as well as in its ideological system. Family as a form of belonging was common to all the members of society. Furthermore, the family was the first and the chief place of an individual's socialization, determined by strict regulations guaranteeing the continuity of permanently established social relations, beliefs, and behaviors. The family determined the lives of individuals, their duties and roles, not only within the household, but also in the society as a whole. Belonging to a certain family predetermined the individuals' possibilities and limited to their field of action within a

wider social group. The organization of authority in medieval societies greatly rested on the family; the family was the basis of production and played a supreme role in the biological reproduction of the society.

The methodological approach of this book is not the singling out and the analysis of the family as a particular social structure. Namely, historical research necessarily requires an orientation towards totality; any opposing method would lead into superficiality and the atomization of history.

The actual research approach of this work is based on published authentic materials. Since the largest number of published sources is connected with the Dubrovnik municipality, the book concentrates on the Dubrovnik family. Comparatively, however, the author examines the development of the family in other Dalmatian towns, as well as in towns of the Kvarner-Istrian region, because of the strong correspondences and similarities in their social, economic, and political development, which are reflected in the legal system of these municipal societies. The legal system of Eastern Adriatic municipal societies can be defined as a combination of norms belonging to Roman, Slavic, and common law, adapted to the social relations in a medieval urban community of this type. In the field of family law there existed a division of authority: property matters were dealt with by the town authorities, while all other questions were dealt with by the bishop.

When discussing about family and household structure, one should first define the structural types of the family and their names (simple, extended, and complex families), as well as their presence and extent in Dalmatian town societies. Problems that arise for demographic research, including those connected with the family, are considerable when

it comes to the medieval period because of the scarcity of authentic sources and the fact that they cannot be organized into series or approaches statistically, which is an almost insurmountable obstacle for a quantitative analysis of any sort; hence the supreme value and the vital importance of the qualitative method. Various economic, social, and even political factors point in the direction of a certain structure: the needs and the aims of certain social classes; sources of family income (craftsmanship, trade, landownership); productivity; mortality; natality and fertility; heritage rights; the significance of family lineage and family relationships within certain social classes; individual legal status. To neglect such an all-encompassing research of family structures and relations would mean to resort to a lifeless, formal approach to history.

Research has shown that the simple-structure family was relatively more frequent among the members of lower social circles, primarily among craftsmen and small tradesmen. Crucial for such structuring is the fact that these people lived off their profession, not off any inherited property. A craftsman's household was defined by the marital link, while neighborly get-togethers were much more important to him than any kind of family relations. A complex family is more typical of the social circles whose existence was primarily connected with landownership, i. e. for farmers as well as patricians, and rich merchants who invested the capital they earned through trade into the buying of the land. The wish to keep the land undivided, as well as the farmers' need for workers, kept big families under the same roof in all of these cases. A complex family structure was the social ideal of the upper classes. A complex household guaranteed economic and social advantages to members of wealthy families. An undivided family found it easier

to keep their real estate in place had greater capital for business and trade at their disposal, while their wealth and numerousness served as a guarantee for their political success. Families with a pronounced economic function secured the existence of the individual in a society in which individuals could prosper only as parts of a bigger group. A complex family grew in its significance within the framework of big family lineages, strengthening their political and economic power. This is especially evident in the case of Dubrovnik's, and even Zadar's aristocratic lineages, which can be followed from the 13th century onwards. In the case of Dubrovnik, certain special characteristics should be pointed out, based on the town's primary orientation towards trade. Traditional aristocratic values, incorporated into new work ethics and attitudes towards property, led to changes in family structure and the relations within it.

There were three types of complex families on Croatian territory: the association of father and sons, the association of brothers (*fraterna*), and the cooperative. Only the first two types can be found in Dalmatian towns.

An association of father and sons was formed as soon as a son married and brought his wife's dowry into his father's house. Under certain conditions the father could break the association with his sons, while the sons were not allowed to do the same thing, or, if they did so, they were automatically disowned. The sons' total independence started only with the father's death. The Dubrovnik legal system was designed to strengthen complex families by limiting the sons' right of disposing with the familial property, so that the patrimony as well as the daughter-in-law's dowries were at the disposal of the father. Notarial and judicial documents testify to the continuous aspira-

tions toward division, i. e. toward a change of structure, but it is clear that - despite the possible tensions within the association - the question of ownership most frequently postponed the dissipation of such a household until the father's death. Judging from the available data, such families usually assembled three generations of the closest relatives of the direct male line of descent. Women became members of their husband's, or rather their father-in-law's, family by the act of marriage.

The brothers' association (*fraterna*) is much more present in documents than associations of father and sons. This is because it was not formed inertly, but on the basis of the brothers' free will and decision. Besides, brothers frequently did business and made contracts together, while a father carry out all business on his own. The association assembled brothers as well as their wives, sons, and daughters-in-law. It presupposed a communal way of life, the sharing of communal goods, and economic activities for the general welfare. An interesting feature of Dubrovnik's aristocratic *fraternas* is a certain division of labour that enabled maximal individual and communal efficiency. Elder brothers usually remained in the city, working at their jobs, looking after their families and land, and investing money into the businesses, while younger members travelled and traded for the association. Well-to-do citizens followed this patrician family structure pattern. Statutory law encouraged the duration of a *fraterna* until at least the brothers' coming of age, thus insuring the existence of those who had not yet reached maturity. Relations within this kind of association were, however, relatively loose, and could be broken at any point in time. This is the characteristic of *fraternas* in Dalmatia and Hrvatsko Primorje. Italian *fraternas*, on the

other hand, were strictly regulated by Italian municipal statutes, which proscribed rather precise norms for family relationships and demanded that brothers should remain together even after the father's death.

Family household servants present a special problem for the researcher. In Dalmatian towns, statute regulations show that *servi* and *ancillae* (i. e. male and female servants and apprentices) were members of their masters' families, and were submitted to the power of the father of the family (i. e. of the breadwinner). Little is known about their own family structure, except that they were formed and lived under the master's surveillance.

Various demographic factors had a vital influence on the structuring of Dalmatian medieval families. Demographic policies were created by the family itself. Namely, there were no measures or regulations about family structuring in town council statutes or regulations. Rather high mortality rates and great demographic crises forced families to look for solutions to insure their survival. Most children died at the tender age of one to three years, as well as in adolescence, so that a relatively small number lived to maturity. Some kind of balance was kept through very high natality rates, especially in aristocratic families, which made a point of caring for their procreation and social power. The development of the Dubrovnik aristocracy from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century shows, for example, that there had always been an accordance in the number of family members and the economic and political power of a certain family line. On the other hand, poverty and lack of financial means directly hindered demographic growth, limiting the number of marriages and the natality rate. It should be said that it was hard to keep the family's continuity, even within



higher social circles, which explains the statistical predominance of simple structures, despite the aspirations towards large family structures.

Very important for demographic processes was a household's age structure, as well as its coming of age period, marriage age, and average life span.

In terms of family structure, one should point out the simultaneousness of various structural types, which means that the family structure was shaped by particular and general social, economic and demographic circumstances of family life. Changing circumstances were the cause of changes within family structures. Accordingly, complex and simple families were not always necessarily juxtaposed, but could vary, i. e. be on different levels in the life cycle of a group of relatives. It is another matter that during the long medieval period there seem to be no changes in the needs and beliefs of certain social circles regarding this question.

The economic function of a family and the structure that followed from it were of vital influence in the shaping of family relations within a family association, while sentimental links were of no importance either for the family's existence or for its internal balance. In addition to this, the nature of the preserved documents is such that we cannot learn much about a family's sentimental life.

Familial relations in late medieval societies were shaped in three ways: on the levels of the couple, the family, and lineage. It is important to point out that familial relations were greatly influenced the Catholic law and morality, which caused certain changes in attitudes toward wives and children. Marital links rated lower on the value scale than various other links (especially the father/son relationship), though they greatly

influenced the shaping of interfamilial relations. Marital links were primarily regulated by canon law, while statutory law was important in the area of property. The Church policy during the Middle Ages led to a greater sacralization of marital relations. This process led to a clash between canonic marital regulations, which saw at marriage as an agreement between spouses, and the marital policy of upper social circles, which regarded marriage as a kind of business transaction. The most important question was the question of the dowry and the establishment of links with the powerful, rich, and politically close circles. A class-ridden society could by no means accept the possibility of marriage between members of different social classes, which the Church allowed, since this would have threatened the fixed social order, which was the foundation of the urban municipal administration. Such a marital policy was the cause - especially in Dubrovnik - of rather frequent extramarital relationships, resulting in large numbers of offspring. Members of lower social circles were not legally limited in their marital activities: they married according to their own will and choice, but within their own class, of course.

The most important question in marital-property relations was the question of the dowry, since such property was the basis of the economic security of a new family. The dowry, therefore, was an obligatory marital asset, according to both Church and the statutory law. However, it did not grant any independence to the wife, since those who disposed of it were the husband or the father-in-law, while she had the right to dispose of only a quarter of it, and this at her will. Huge dowries and their unstifled growth presented a major problem for the families. Rich individuals and even municipalities donated money for the dowries of poor families, in

order to prevent the practice of forcing girls into nunneries.

Personal relationships within a family can be discussed only on the basis of predominantly legal sources; hence the gaps in our knowledge about the sentimental life of family members. One thing is certain, though: such relations rested primarily on the husband's, i. e. the father's, authority. The father of the family had more power than anyone else and, consequently, the greatest amount of personal freedom. His was the right to give marry of children who had not yet come of age; to send them to a monastery, and to punish them according to his own will. At the same time he could almost unlimitedly dispose of the family property. On the other hand, the center of sentimental life in the family was the link between the mother and small children. Along with mothers, higher social circles also had nannies and wet-nurses. Daughters remained under their mother's surveillance until marriage, while sons came under their father's or the school's rule beginning, as early as five years old. Mortality problems, abortions, infanticide, forsaken infants, upbringing, schooling, working abilities, heritage laws, and the specific problems of children born in extramarital relationships are also connected with the life of the children in the family, and thoroughly analyzed in the book.

Discussion about the sentimental life within a family brings us to the important role of women, who were the main source of sentimental family links. Women, especially those belonging to higher social circles, were mainly limited to a life within the household. It was between the four walls of the house, which framed people's lives from birth to death, that women were mistresses of the life cycle. As much as their familial and legal circumstances allowed them, women tried -

indirectly at least - to take part in the family businesses. Agricultural activities were more accessible to women from lower social circles.

The research of the social role of families shows that there existed a division of labor in late medieval Dalmatian towns, as well as a certain sharing of duties between the families and the town municipality. The family was the building block upon which medieval Dalmatian towns built their autonomy and social structure. We can therefore regard it as a key factor for the understanding of such a society. A family had a primarily economic and political function, which marked it to such an extent that it always had a public role and could not retreat into isolation. Families and municipalities gave mutual support to one another, thus putting their weight on the individual. Families and towns, the two most important social communities in medieval Dalmatia, managed to maintain a balance of interest and authority, thus enabling the progress of society. Briefly, the family grew into an important factor for the realization of order and social stability in the medieval Dalmatian municipality.

**Nenad Vekarić**, *The Inhabitants of the Pelješac Peninsula*, Dubrovnik: Zavod za povijesne znanosti HAZU, I, 1992, 290 pp.; II, 1993, graphs.

The Pelješac peninsula can be designated as a low intensity migration area, especially in comparison with the hinterland regions. Nevertheless, in the period from 1333 to 1918, it underwent a series of smaller or greater migrations, whether they were col-

lective or individual, temporary or final, organized or elemental, voluntary or forced, economic or political. The migrations differed in causes, motives and types, depending on the times, natural characteristics, and political, religious, and social events.

Contrary to what seems to be the case at first glance, the natural environment of the Pelješac peninsula had mostly had a limiting effect on the migration process. Its mild climate had certainly not been the cause of the migrations in the past, and the value of the seaside areas was not perceived until the second half of the 16th century, with the development of shipping. Until then the sea had been the natural route of pirates and plunderers whilst the inhabitants hid in the peninsula's interior and founded settlements in its mountainous parts and areas that were not easily accessible. The mountainous terrain, the natural characteristics of the soil, the abundance of stone, and scant areas of soil suitable for cultivation were no blessing in times when agriculture was the main, and often the only, source of survival.

The geostrategic position of Pelješac influenced migration movements due to its dependence on the political situation. Situated on the western edge of the Balkan peninsula, isolated, far away from crossroads and main thoroughfares, Pelješac was not of great interest to anyone in periods of political stability. But as a territory under the protection of Dubrovnik - the wealthiest and most stable of the Balkan states, which was frequently spared direct war destruction - Pelješac would, in times of political unrest - suddenly become an attractive refuge for numerous political refugees from the interior of the country. By the end of the 14th century, and especially in the second part of the 15th century, larger groups of refugees who had been forced to leave their homes before the Turk-

ish invasion, settled on Pelješac. These migrations, however, did more harm than good to the peninsula, since it was not economically able to cope with such pressure. Thus the migration at the time of the fall of the Bosnia-Herzegovina caused the overpopulation of the peninsula and a general state of poverty, and at the same time started a long and painful process of the reduction of the man-power surplus, abounding in traumas and human tragedies.

Economically, Pelješac was mainly oriented towards agriculture. The serf system was probably slightly more favorable for the serf there than in other South Slavic regions. Because of the limited areas of soil suitable for cultivation, however, a relatively small number of people could live there. Somewhat larger groups of settlers in the agricultural regions arrived when the peninsula came under the rule of Dubrovnik, when the state and group of landowners were interested in the optimal exploitation of their newly acquired land on then scantily populated peninsula. The process of settlement continued into the 15th century, because of several big epidemics which decimated its population, and ended up with a sudden migration from Bosnia-Herzegovina, caused by the Turkish penetration into the Balkan peninsula. From then on, migrations into agricultural regions occurred only sporadically, as »replacements« for rare vacancies.

The towns of Ston and Trstenica played a considerable role in the Pelješac migration process. The town of Ston had always had a lively circulation of inhabitants. Along with farmers, it offered work to merchants, artisans, and other more exclusive professions. But Ston was a small town with relatively limited capacities. The southwest region of Trstenica, however, offered more possibilities: a strong shipping industry started de-

veloping in Trstenica in the end of the 16th century, thus reducing the man-power surplus problem, acting as a »safety valve« for the employment of the new arrivals after the above mentioned migration from Bosnia-Herzegovina. With time, successes in shipping heightened the intensity of the migrations.

But Ston and Trstenica could only partly absorb the excessive number of inhabitants which was the result of the natural increase in the population of the neighboring villages. People had to look for homes outside the peninsula. Thus emigration exceeded immigration, and Pelješac started to be poor, not prosperous. The immigration itself was initially quite low, but grew. In time, as the shipping industry developed, feudalism crumbled and the role of agriculture became smaller in the overall economy.

Political events also had a very strong influence on migration processes and movements. The intensity of migration grew during crucial points in history. Having established its rule on the peninsula in 1333, Dubrovnik insisted on its colonization, in order to protect and exploit it, as well as to crush its inhabitants' religious-political resistance. At the time of the Turkish penetration of the Balkan peninsula, there were such strong pressure on the borders of the Dubrovnik Republic that a large group of refugees settled on Pelješac. The Candian war in the 17th century, however, had the opposite effect. Although Dubrovnik was not directly involved in the conflict, its provinces were at that time exposed to frequent intrusions from both warring sides, whose hordes devastated, destroyed, and looted its villages. It was then that a considerable number of inhabitants moved from Pelješac, Primorje, and other Dubrovnik regions. The French occupation under Napoleon, which lasted only for a short

time, merely intimated the future migration processes which were to start at the time of the Austro-Hungarian rule, when the intensity of migration and its directions changed radically, due to the disappearance of the borders between Dalmatia and the Dubrovnik Republic.

The influence of religious conditions on the migrational processes manifested itself most strongly in the 14th century. At that time, the majority of the Greek Orthodox clergy, together with the native land-owning families, reluctant to submit themselves to the new religious rule, emigrated from Pelješac, followed by a smaller number of ordinary people. The Dubrovnik government, aided by Franciscan monks, insisted on populating its regions with Catholic inhabitants, in order to finish the indigenous assimilation process. Later on, when Catholicism on the Pelješac peninsula became completely stabilized, there were no more religious conflicts, though religion did have a limiting effect on migrations until the very fall of the Dubrovnik Republic. The Dubrovnik government granted permanent residence on their territory to members of other regions on the condition that they be christened and accept the Catholic faith.

Since Pelješac was mainly oriented towards farming, and since the farming areas in general had a very high natality rate, the so-called *demographic factors* had mainly negative effects and stimulated emigration. Two big crises ensued because of overpopulation: one at the end of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century, caused by the migration from Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the other one, even worse, in the second half of the nineteenth century. It was that the number of inhabitants began to rise dramatically, owing to the sudden drop in the mortality rate (thanks to the general progress of

medicine and hygiene) and the steady level of the natality rate. The disturbed balance in this area, accompanied by other negative factors of the existing socioeconomic circumstances (unsolved feudal relationships, barren years, the loss of sailingships, etc.) led to a state of general poverty, which caused mass emigration overseas. This process had many wider implications as well, and was not specific to Pelješac. A curious exception, however, was the village of Lovište, which was founded at the period when group of families from the island of Hvar, on their way to America or Australia, found their oasis in the then unpopulated extreme cape of the Pelješac peninsula.

At certain periods in the history of Pelješac, demographic factors influenced the growing immigration as well. This was particularly the case at the time of the great epidemics in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when the loss of inhabitants was compensated for by new-comers from different neighboring regions. In addition, Pelješac had two places with an exceptionally high mortality rate (the town Ston and the naval region of Trstenica), where steady loss had to be supplied through the physical movement of inhabitants.

In their most typical forms, migrations on the Pelješac peninsula were *individual, final, economic, voluntary and elemental, most frequent ly caused by marriage*. These migrations were not particularly intense, but they occurred continually in the long period from 1333 until 1918, and it was the continuity of their occurrence that influenced the change of habits, customs, languages, and other cultural, sociological, and economic features. Though living in a very patriarchal society, the women of Pelješac seem to have been more ready to move house than men. They therefore had a special role in its mi-

grations: they acted as transmitters of migration »viruses« and were the main links between different cultural systems. Low-rate but long-term and continuous migrations to the Pelješac peninsula were, in fact, an expression of the intuitive behavior of its inhabitants, of their spontaneous sense of survival and of their gradual mastering of Nature and space around them. A thorough analysis reveals some deeper, slower social processes. One of them manifested itself in the tendency of its inhabitants to move from mountainous parts of the peninsula to its seaside settlements, as a result of the growing appreciation of the sea in the economic life of the peninsula. This tendency started at the end of the 16th century, with the development of shipping, and became suddenly intensified in the 19th century. Small, isolated settlements on the peninsula underwent very specific migrational processes. Trying to avoid incest and close inter-familial marriages, people from these places tended to migrate more, though not much further away, marrying in the neighboring villages. The influence of the state borders on the movement of inhabitants is best illustrated by elemental migrations. In the period of the Dubrovnik Republic, for example, migrations from Dalmatia were actually migrations from outside, i.e. from one state to another. With the fall of the Dubrovnik Republic these borders disappeared, and migrations became »interior« ones, whereas their intensity grew from 27,49% to 74,93%.

Apart from these economic migrations, not frequent were migrations caused by non-economic, mostly political reasons. Such migrations had an element of *compulsion* in them (e.g. the migrations of refugees at the time of the Turkish invasion in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries). Sometimes it was simply a matter of deportation (the migra-



tion of Osobljavci into the Ston region: the migration from Stonsko Polje to Ston in some of its aspects: the dispersion of political criminals' families). The most frequent were group migrations, which were more or less *organized*, sometimes final and sometimes only temporary (providing for the hungry from Herzegovina as well as periodical refugees in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and at the time of the Herzegovinian uprising in the second half of the nineteenth century). Some attempts at political migrations were never actually realised, for instance when Dubrovnik, in the fourteenth century, organized migrations from the islands, from Astarea and even from Apulia, in order to secure guard duties at the Ston isthmus but failed.

The migrations of criminals who, having committed murder, fled across the border in order to avoid punishment or revenge were compulsive by nature. Just as the criminals of Dubrovnik regularly sought shelter in Herzegovina, Boka, or Korčula, so did criminals from Herzegovina invariably flee to Dubrovnik territory. The intensity of such migrations was by no means negligible, since the murder rate in previous centuries was much higher than today. Some elements of compulsion can be traced in serf migrations from one landowner to another (serf transfers) in the period from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century, though such movements were most frequently the result of a landowner-serf agreement. There were also cases, however, when such migrations were initiated by the serfs, and opposed by the landowners. It was in this way that, at the end of the sixteenth century, the inhabitants of Paupratno moved to the peninsula's interior.

Along with final migrations, *temporary* ones were especially important, since temporary immigrants frequently originated

from the elite social strata, and therefore had a continuous enlightening influence on the natives. At the time the Dubrovnik Republic, for example, the administrative staff were recruited from the Dubrovnik aristocratic families as well as from professions such as priests, physicians, soldiers, etc. During the Austro-Hungarian rule, which is known for its well-developed administrative policy, Pelješac employed numerous lawyers, clerks, teachers, physicians, and other civil servants from all parts of the Monarchy, along with priests and soldiers who were mainly of Croatian origin. With somewhat less influence on the natives were the seasonal movements of cattle breeders, mostly from Herzegovina, who used to stay the winter, with their cattle, on the Pelješac peninsula.

Despite all migrations processes, the inhabitants of Pelješac were stable, even static, judging by their dominant characteristics. There are a considerable number of natives among them even today. The present inhabitants can be divided into five strata: the oldest stratum consists of the indigenous people who had already been there in 1333 (these are to be found among the families that have no recorded tradition about their origins); the second stratum consists of those who immigrated to Pelješac at the time of the fall of Bosnia-Herzegovina; the third, sparse stratum is made up of immigrants who had been settling there until the fall of the Dubrovnik Republic; the fourth, considerably more numerous, is represented by those who moved in during the Austro-Hungarian rule; whilst the fifth and the youngest stratum consists of new immigrants from various parts, who settled on Pelješac after 1918.

Graphs at the back of the book show the duration of families in different places on the peninsula. The continuity of families from one registration year to another was

established through a thorough genealogical treatment of the whole peninsula of Pelješac, as well as through a terrain check of the arrangement of houses. This enabled us to get a synthetized survey of the duration of families in a specific place, of the development of the houses founded on divisions, and of the spreading of settlements, as well as of all the changes of owners that took place in certain places owing to migrations.